





## The Daily Union Vedette.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1865.

### The Platte Indians.

We are forced, reluctantly, to the conclusion that the hostile Indians of Colorado, Nebraska and Southern Dakota, will have affairs pretty much their own way for some time to come.

They number, from all accounts received, from twenty-five hundred to four thousand warriors. They are well mounted and are armed with rifles, carbines and revolvers. There are not soldiers, sufficient, on the Platte river and in the country adjacent, to successfully cope with them. The fact of one hundred men being compelled to pursue and engage a body of Indians estimated at not less than five hundred, certainly indicates a lack of necessary military force.

The Indians have already destroyed our mail service. Now, the telegraph line is the object of attack. We cannot decide which of the two annoys us the most—the loss of the mail service or the loss of the telegraph. Both are absolutely necessary. The Indians appear to have lost their dread for the "lightning talker," but, we more than half suspect that white men are in league with them.

Unless they are speedily brought to terms by a vigorous campaign, we will be compelled to abandon all hope of any emigration from the East during the coming season. We must prepare ourselves to pay very high prices for everything we may require—probably not be able to procure many articles required at any price.

A vigorous campaign cannot be conducted to a successful termination unless more soldiers are placed in the field. It certainly does not appear well, on paper or anywhere else, to permit the great overland highway to be completely blocked and held by a band of red devils who should be wiped out of existence. The citizens of Colorado are making efforts to raise and equip men for service; and orders have been received to fill up the 1st Colorado Cavalry with one year men.

The establishment of Posts along the route, from Latham to Seneca, at intervals of one hundred miles, would be better than the present manner of operation. A still better plan would be to have fifteen or twenty soldiers at each station to travel with the stage. The mail and telegraph are needed. We hope that measures will be speedily employed to secure both to the citizens of the interior.

We are fully satisfied that the soldiers in that section have done all that can be done in the premises, so far as they are concerned. It is not, however, reasonable to expect—neither do we expect—that a few soldiers can whip several tribes of hostile Indians.

OUR NAVY.—We have 671 vessels of all kinds in the service, making an aggregate of five hundred thousand tons. The best proof of the effectiveness of our blockade is found in the simple fact that 1,979 vessels have been captured since the rebellion commenced. The present Administration has expended \$280,000,000 on war vessels—a large sum of money; but, it has given us one of the finest navy in the world.

DELICIOUS.—Californians are now basking in a warm sunlight and genial atmosphere. Ripe strawberries, new potatoes, asparagus and other vegetables are now in abundance in the San Francisco markets.

THE appointment of Charles A. Kirkpatrick, late Assistant Surgeon of the 3d Infantry, to the position of Surgeon of the 8th California Infantry, is officially announced in the Sacramento Union of the 3d inst.

### Proposed Increase of Pay.

We find the following report of Legislative proceedings in the Virginia Union. We publish the same as an item of interest to the officers of the Nevada Cavalry, now serving in this District:

Senate Bill, No. 58, "An Act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Nevada Volunteers," was taken up, and sections and two read.

Mr. Proctor said he should move to strike out all that portion of the bill relative to paying the money subject to the order of the Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific coast. He should do so unless he could see the reason of it. Gen. McDowell, as the Commander of the Pacific coast, commanded the Nevada Volunteers, and had control of their compensation so far as the compensation paid by the United States was concerned. He would ask for an explanation on this point from the author of the bill.

Mr. Hutchins explained that the money was to be paid only to men enlisted under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific coast, and not drawn at his order.

Mr. Hobart inquired where the money was to come from. There was no military tax, and this bill levied the full amount of taxation allowed to the State.

Mr. Hutchins said he was much surprised that the Revenue Bill had no provision for a military tax. Heretofore we had had a tax of twenty cents for military purposes. Had that tax been put in the Revenue Bill it would have been amply sufficient. This bill only involved the annual expenditure of some forty-two or forty-three thousand dollars. To the people the sum was a small one; to them it was a great one. These men are actually suffering for it. The proposed section would give the officers nearly one-half of their actual pay. It was an actual necessity to them that something should be done. Their pay was not sufficient to support them in decency. There was not an officer in the service of the United States but what had spent his own money, not only in raising his company but in his own support.

The uniform of a Lieutenant cost him nearly five months' pay. It was nothing but an act of justice, and every other State of the Union was doing the same thing.

Mr. Hobart asked where the money was to come from.

Mr. Hutchins said he would move to amend the section by making the bounty to the Colonel \$45, to the Lieutenant Colonel \$40, to the Major \$35, to the Captain \$30, to the First Lieutenant \$25, to the Second Lieutenant \$20 per month, which increased their pay about one-half of what it is now.

The question was taken upon increasing the Colonel's pay, and it was lost.

The question was taken upon increasing the pay of the Lieutenant-Colonel, and it was agreed to upon division—ayes, 5; noes, 4.

The question was stated upon increasing the pay of the Major to \$35 per month.

Mr. Hutchins stated that there was at present no Colonel, only one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, nine Captains, nine First, and nine Second Lieutenants, which completed the list of officers commanding our volunteers in the field.

Mr. James in explaining his vote, said that they had raised the pay of the Lieutenant-Colonel but refused to raise that of the Colonel. He was in favor of raising all or none.

Mr. Doran said he was not much acquainted with the working of a military organization above that of a company. He had voted for leaving the Colonel's and raising the bounty of the Lieutenant-Colonel, from his own knowledge of the working of the system in the company. As the Lieutenant had the hardest work in the company, so he believed the Lieutenant-Colonel had it in the regiment. He was, therefore, in favor of raising the pay of the Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, and letting that of the others remain as it was.

Mr. Proctor said, in reference to the pay of officers, he could speak from experience. He had voted for increasing it, and he did it out of pure sympathy. Having been a soldier himself, he knew that the pay they received was totally inadequate to sustain the dignity and self-respect which any officer should maintain. The pay of a Captain in the cavalry service was about \$60 per month, out of which he must furnish his own horse and equipments. All that they received save forage, including rations, amounted to \$112 per month, paid in greenbacks. He could only also draw forage if he used it. No man in the service of the United States would draw rations without using them, so that all

he gets to keep himself and horse in proper condition is \$112 per month in greenbacks. Was there any member on this floor who would work at any business for \$50 per month? The pay for a servant has since been abolished, and no officer under the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel was enabled to keep a servant. Under these circumstances, if we expect men to volunteer, some measures must be taken to induce men to enlist, or we should never have a full regiment in the State.

Mr. Hutchins read from the army regulations in confirmation of the statements of the gentleman from Nye (Mr. Proctor), relative to the prohibition of the commutations of rations, abolition of the allowance of a servant, etc.

Mr. Proctor said that the common supposition in the community was, that horses were furnished to cavalry officers; he would state that such was not the case. They furnished their own horses, uniforms, equipments and everything.

Mr. Doran said he would go as far as any man in sympathy for our State soldiers, and he would be very glad to see compensation awarded them in addition to that paid by the General Government. It was argued, then, that our Government paid the officers and soldiers a sum inadequate to the support of that dignity which should attach to the military service. He would ask if it remedied the evil to promise them aid which we cannot give. The Legislators themselves were laboring under disadvantages; they were not able to draw their own pay. He sympathized with the volunteers, and was willing to promise to give them such increased pay as was reasonable and possible for the State to provide.

Mr. Hutchins said that was exactly the point he wished to raise, and made an eloquent appeal to the patriotism of the Senators in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Doran inquired of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means as to whether the whole of 1 per cent. tax allowed under the Constitution, for the expenses of a State government, had not been already levied.

Mr. Hobart replied that not only was it levied, but the whole of the assessment had been pledged to the redemption of the bonds recently issued.

The question was then taken and the amendment was agreed to.

The question was taken upon increasing the pay of a Captain to \$30 per month, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Proctor moved to amend by making the pay of the First Lieutenant \$20 per month.

Mr. Kellogg said that the matter had been referred to a committee. The committee had consulted with the army officers, and this scale was all the officers wished. He was in favor of inserting such a sum as we could pay. The aggregate amount proposed would be some \$75,000 or \$80,000 annually, to the men in the field now. If the other regiments proposed were raised, there was not taxable property enough in the State to raise the money.

Mr. Haines said that he was not in the Senate when this bill was first considered, but he was satisfied that the report of the committee would be such as he could sanction. He believed that the committee had reported a liberal amount in proportion to the resources of the State; but when the proposed to add fifty per cent, to that scale, he wished to have members look around and see where the pay was to come from. He would be willing to pay the soldiers double the amount if we had the resources to do it. It seemed almost ridiculous to pay eighty or ninety thousand dollars.

Mr. Hutchins corrected the statement of the gentleman, and said that from actual calculation he knew the amount would be but some forty-two or forty-three thousand dollars. It was not the matter of \$10 per month to the lower grade of officers, who were the most needy, which made the difference—but the little \$5 per month to the men. As to where the money was to come from, if in no other way, it could be raised by selling bonds at a discount. It was not only a matter of pride, but of patriotism.

Mr. Kellogg said he was as patriotic and as sympathetic as the gentleman from Humboldt. He was in favor of giving these officers and soldiers all the money possible. He would give these officers and soldiers his salary for the winter. He was not there as an individual, but as a legislator, and as such should try to protect the interests of the people.

The debate was further prolonged, and at the close, the amendment to insert \$20, was lost.

The amendment to insert \$25 was carried, by a vote of: ayes, 6; noes, 5. Mr. Haines moved to increase the bounty of a private to \$20, which, af-

ter debate was lost, by a vote of ayes 7, noes 8.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend the section so as to read: "To be paid in gold and silver coin of the United States; and the time from which said payment shall date, shall be from and after the passage and approval of this Act," which was agreed to.

Mr. Haines moved that the pay of a Colonel be raised from \$40 to \$60; which was lost by a tie vote of ayes 6, noes 6—the President voting No.

Section 3 was then read.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins the words "or regiment" were inserted in the first line after the word "company."

Mr. Kellogg moved to refer the bill to a committee, with instructions to perfect it.

Mr. Lockwood moved to amend by referring the bill to a special committee, with instructions to report the ways and means of carrying out the bill.

Mr. Seely moved to substitute the Committee on Militia and Indian Affairs as the committee of reference, and that they be instructed to strike out all of Section 2, from line one to line twelve inclusive, and insert as amended by Senator Sumner.

After further debate Mr. Seely's amendment was adopted.

Salt Lake, Feb. 11th, 5 P. M.

The following has just been received:

"Mud Springs, Feb. 11th.

We found about two hundred and fifty poles cut down and burned or carried away between Mud Springs and Pole Creek station. Found one hundred Iowa and Nebraska troops there, sent forward to repair the line. They report most of the poles gone between Pole Creek and Julesburg. They are digging the holes, and Captain Weatherwax is coming up with them. We took forward to Julesburg the message you sent by Hogan. The party we met at Pole Creek are expected here to-morrow night. The business going east should be received here and sent to Julesburg by express until the line is repaired. We will take charge of the express. Left Henderson with the repairing party at Pole Creek; Hogan is with me.

(Signed) COLLINS,

Colonel Commanding.

Mitchell—50 miles east of Fort Laramie, 11th—5:30 p. m.

The Cheyennes are moving north-west within ten miles of this Post, in very heavy force. Our stock is so very badly run down from the last few days pursuit, that it is useless to attempt to follow. There is probably six thousand of them in all. Standing Elk, an old warrior of the Sioux tribe, says, from the style of arrows used against us at Mud Springs, they must be Cheyennes exclusively." (Signed) WM. ELSWORTH.

Lieut. Com'd'g.

HUNTER, THE GUERRILLA.—A dispatch from St. Louis furnishes the following particulars of the arrest of this desperado:

"The notorious Missouri guerrilla Hunter was recently arrested at Salt Lake City, while on his way to California with \$300,000 in greenbacks, stolen from a bank at Bloomington, Mo., over a year ago. He was sent back by Governor Conness, and will be taken to Huntsville and hung."—Ex.

Exactly so. We never heard a word of it, nor did anyone else. Fudge!—S. L. Telegraph.

The Guerrilla, Thos. Hunter, above alluded to, was arrested in Salt Lake City (minus the greenbacks) last Fall by order of Gen. Connor, and sent in irons to Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 8th of December last.

WOULD NOT DO IT.—The rebel authorities advised the people of Georgia to lay waste everything during Sherman's great march through the interior. The people would not do it. On the contrary, they remained at home quietly awaiting Sherman's arrival, and found that he did not molest the property of any person who was loyal. Having observed the difference between Union soldiers and rebels—the people are now forcing Georgia back to loyalty and her old place under the Government.

### The Loyalty of Utah.

The Indians are threatening the Overland route and the telegraph line with serious disaster. They are now this side of Fort Laramie, and reported six thousand strong. This community looks to the troops in this District for protection, should the Indians extend their depredations into Utah; and yet the cavalry squadrons stationed at this camp and Fort Bridger, have not a horse fit for service. The Quartermasters have not a mule able to work to Green River.

Mormon leaders refuse to sell forage to the Government. They forbid the people to do it. And what little grain we do obtain is by strategy. The most precious months of spring and early summer must be employed in recruiting half-starved animals. In the meantime officers and men must travel after Indians on foot—if they travel after them at all.

If the General commanding this District were to do as all other Generals in command do when they require forage—seize it and allow a fair price for it—we have no doubt that these leaders would raise the old cry of persecution.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EGAN, February 7th, 1865.

Editor Vedette: SIR:—In a letter from a correspondent, signing himself "Float Rock," inserted in your paper of the 17th ult., which has just come to my notice, I find there are statements made respecting the "Gilligan Company" which are quite incorrect. If the first place, there is no such Company, but as the ledge now being developed by the Social Company, is called the Gilligan, I thought some of your readers might infer from the rather ambiguous verbiage of your correspondent that the Social Company were working upon a ledge known as the "Star Company," and that consequently litigation would ensue. The Social Company are working on no ledges but those originally located by them, and have nothing to do with the Star Company ledge, which has been recently jumped, or re-located, by some other company, having no connection in any way with the Social Company. There are also some statements made in a letter from a correspondent, signing himself "Franklin," published in your paper of a later date, respecting the working of our mill being suspended; this is not the case, as we are working constantly. I do not believe these errors were made through any intention of misrepresentation, but through not knowing the facts, nor would I take any notice of them, only fearing that parties interested, being at a distance from here, would regard the statements as correct. You will confer a favor upon the members of the Social Company by inserting this letter.

Yours, respectfully,  
J. D.

OH! We chanced to read the Marysville Express yesterday and found an article therein advising the Government not to interfere with Gwin's plans in Northern Mexico. That intensely loyal (?) sheet is afraid of offending France. Six months ago the same journal insisted upon an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

PRIVATE dispatches in San Francisco papers state that Stephens and Hunter—Rebel Peace Commissioners—arrived in Washington and had an interview with the President.

FILED.—The 8th California Infantry is fully organized. No more men required for that regiment. The 2d California Cavalry only requires about fifty men to complete its full organization.

THE rebels recruit their armies by brute force. The United States recruit by bounties and volunteering. Result—Union forces everywhere victorious.

THE Constitutional amendment providing for the total abolition of slavery, has passed the Lower House of Congress.

THE Golden Age carried from San Francisco on the 3d inst., over one million of treasure. That's the way the money goes.



## Local Matters.

From a letter from John J. Rogers, formerly of Co. G, 3d Inf., C. V., and who left here last October to be discharged in California, we learn that more than 20 volunteers who have been discharged in that state, have already re-enlisted in the 2d and 8th Infantry, C. V. The volunteers whose term of service has not yet expired regret that they ever left Camp Douglas, as the scarcity of employment in California leaves no alternative for them other than re-enlisting either there or in the East, and more than one speak of returning here in the spring.

He gives the names of those who have re-enlisted as follows:

Rogers, Lavery and Hill (late of Co. G), and Finerty and Shields (late of F), in the 2d Inf., C. V.

Farnham, Bourasso and Slaughter (late of Co. K), and O'Rourke and Ryan (late of Co. F), in the 8th Inf.

Breyfogle, Alley and Marsh (late of Co. A, 2d Cav.) have re-enlisted in the same regiment.

There are at present at the Presidio, nine companies 2d Inf. and the entire 7th Regt. Inf. Between the Presidio and Fort Point two companies of the 8th Inf., at Black Point four companies 8th Inf. and one company 9th Inf. Regulars. Besides these there are on Alcatraz Island seven companies, and on Angel Island four companies.

Rogers mentions having met S. E. W. Becker, who told him that he (Becker) was doing business with a large banking firm.

**MYSTERIOUS.**—A man named Garrison left Salt Lake City for Fort Bridger some weeks since and from the day he left the City, nothing has been heard or seen of him. He carried with him some few thousand dollars in "Gold dust." This in connection with his non-arrival at Bridger has naturally caused the impression that some "foul play" has been carried on.

Parties have been dispatched in search, but as yet no clue can be ascertained as to his whereabouts.

**MARTIN**, the world renowned Wizard, performs to-night at the Music Hall, 14th Ward.

Purchase your tickets in any part of the city and you will find yourself shortly afterward, by his magic powers, "suddenly transferred to the hall."

**Messrs. ROSENBAUM & Co.** are painting their new Market, and are making it in every respect a first class establishment.

**Messrs. ELLIS & Bros.** have a splendid assortment of Groceries at their Store.

**MAY BE SO.**—The Black Hawk (Col.) Journal has this item:

They have a leader in Black Kettle not second to Black Hawk, perhaps not second to Tecumseh, and as far superior to Governor Evans and Colonel Chivington combined, in shrewdness, in fairness, in general civic and military ability, as one man possibly could be to another.

**HANCOCK'S CORPS.**—Veterans enlisting in this Corps for one year receive bounty and pay amounting to \$940. Three year men receive \$1,834. Fifty dollars a month with rations and clothing allowance added is not bad pay.

## JESSE BEENE, AUSTIN DRUG STORE.

MAIN STREET, AUSTIN,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PATENT MEDICINES,  
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,  
Fine Wines and Brandies,  
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

All orders promptly filled at lowest market price.

## PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—1.90.  
Dust—Virginia \$34.00; Boise \$29.

## Salt Lake City Prices Current.

(Corrected Daily by GILBERT & SONS.)  
SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11, 1895.

Dry Goods—	
Prints, per yard	55 @ 60
Ginghams " "	75 @ 90
Checks " "	75 @ 90
Stripes " "	1.00 @ 1.25
Tickings " "	1.25 @ 1.50
Bro. Drills " "	1.00 @ 1.25
" Sheetings " "	1.25 @ 1.50
Osnaburg " "	1.50 @ 1.75
Bich'd Cotton, per yrd.	75 @ 1.25
Denims " "	90 @ 1.25
Flannels " "	1.00 @ 1.50
Spool Cotton, per doz.	3.00 @
Groceries—	
Coffee, per lb.	1.25 @
Sugar, " "	1.00 @
Candles, " "	90 @
Gun Powder, " "	2.00 @
Tobacco, " "	2.00 @ 4.00
Tea, " "	5.00 @ 6.00
Bacon, State, " "	80 @
" Valley, " "	60 @
Nails, " "	45 @ 60
Coal Oil, " gall.	10.00 @
Linseed, " "	12.00 @
Turpentine, " "	15.00 @
Palm Soap, per lb.	60 @
Castile, " "	1.25 @
Pepper, " "	1.50 @
Allspice, " "	1.50 @
Whisky, per gall.	15.00 @
Brandy, " "	20.00 @
Glass, 8x10, per box.	35.00 @
" 10x12, " "	35.00 @
" 10x14, " "	37.00 @
" 12x16, " "	40.00 @
Leather—	
Sole, per lb.	1.00 @
Harness, " "	1.25 @
Bridle, per doz.	125.00 @
Kip, " "	175.00 @
White Lead, per keg.	15.00 @
Produce—	
Flour, per 100 lbs.	16.00 @
Indian Meal, " "	8.00 @
Wheat, per bush.	6.00 @
Barley, " "	4.00 @
Oats, " "	3.00 @
Eggs, per doz.	1.00 @
Butter, per lb.	1.40 @
Cheese, " "	50 @ 60
Hay, per ton.	35.00 @
Straw, " "	25.00 @
Wood, per cord.	20.00 @
Coal, per ton.	40.00 @
Molasses, per gall.	3.50 @ 4.00
Potatoes, per bush.	3.00 @
Onions, " "	6.00 @
Dried Peaches, per lb.	75 @
Apples, " "	75 @
Provisions—	
Beef, fresh, " "	12 @ 20
" corned, " "	15 @ 20
" dried, " "	50 @ 60
Pork, fresh, " "	50 @ 60
" pickled, " "	50 @ 60
Pigs feet, per lb.	30 @ 40
Lams, Valley, " "	1.00 @ 2.00
Mutton, " "	15 @ 25
Veal, " "	20 @ 30
Sausage, bologna, " "	1.00 @ 2.00
" fresh, " "	80 @ 90
Pork head cheese, " "	50 @ 60
Liver pudding, " "	50 @ 60

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to do any work on, or take possession of, or trespass upon the claim known as the MORNING STAR CLAIM, (discovery location,) or upon that other claim known as THE GOSHUTE CLAIM, (discovery location,) both of which are situated in Deep Creek Mining District.

By order of the shareholders,  
WILLIAM WATSON,  
Secretary and Dist. Recorder,  
Camp Douglas, U. T. February 6, 1895. ISW

## ODD FELLOWS ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR MEETINGS on every WEDNESDAY evening, in Duff's Hall, G. S. L. City. Brethren of the Order, cordially invited to attend.  
R. S. CRAIG, Secretary.  
R. L. WESTBROOK, President.

## MARTIN, THE WIZARD, HAS ARRIVED!

THE WORLD, RENOWNED, WONDER-CREATING WIZARD, MARTIN, will appear at  
MUSIC HALL, 14TH WARD,  
SALT LAKE CITY,  
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,  
FEBRUARY 13TH AND 14TH.

Turning as by magic wand, this popular place of amusement to a Gorgeous Enchanted Temple of Magic and Mystery, or a Night in Wonder World; together with innumerable and amusing incidents in Ventriloquism and Mechanical Figures, or apparently Animated Automata, which have invariably been greeted with enthusiastic applause from every audience. These Figures have been brought to such perfection as to defy all competition; surpassing anything of the kind in the world.

## See Bills of the Day.

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.  
RESERVED SEATS...TWO DOLLARS.  
Children under ten years half price.

Doors open at 6 1-2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7.  
Feb 10-1d

## Take Notice!

ROSENBAUM & CO., sell only good fresh beef at reasonable rates,—when we conclude to sell half starved Steers—we'll be able to reduce prices—but we will not offer THAT kind to OUR customers just yet, at any price.  
Jan 10 tf.

**W. I. APPELEY,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
will practice in all the Courts of Utah. Debts collected, Deeds, Leases, Powers of Attorney, etc., legally drawn up, and Acknowledgments, Depositions, etc., taken according to Law, for any of the States or Territories. OFFICE at residence on Market street, one block west of the Post-Office, G. S. L. City.  
Jan 26-1f

## G. McFARLAND.

Dealer in  
**WINES AND LIQUORS.**  
Hill's old Stand, Groesbeck's Building,  
Second South Street.

Old Hennessy, 35012  
Rochelle Brandies,  
Pure Holland Gin,  
Scotch Whisky,  
Bourbon Whisky,  
Valley Whisky,  
Monongahela, do.

SHERRY, CALIFORNIA, CURRANT,  
AND  
Champagne Wines.

Particular attention is solicited to an Article of  
**SHERRY WINE BITTERS,**

Which is recommended as an unequalled appetizer, and the best strengthening MEDICINE known. Those who have used it to remove the lassitude of the system occasioned by excesses, pronounce it  
**AN ELEGANT EYE OPENER.**

Toning the Stomach to a healthy condition, reducing the head to its proper proportions, and rejuvenating the whole MAN. It gives bloom to the Cheek and Brightness to the Eye.

"It gently soothes the brow of care,  
And writes a thousand graces there."

All of the above sold in quantities from a Pint upwards, at a very moderate advance from cost.

G. McFARLAND.  
SALT LAKE CITY, January 14th, 1895.  
Jan 14tf

**GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!**  
Just arrived from San Francisco and open at  
**NIXONS OLD STORE**

Now occupied by BOURNE & NEEDHAM,  
East Temple Street  
A beautiful, large and fine selection of  
**LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD**

—AND—  
**SILVER WATCHES,**  
**GOLD VEST CHAINS,**  
**CHATELAIN CHAINS,**  
**SILVER CHAINS,**

A splendid assortment  
—OF—  
**LADIES' GOLD SETS.**

Every other description of JEWELRY  
Also Watchmakers tools, Watch Glasses,  
Hands, etc., etc., etc.  
JOHN MEERS.  
Jan 14tf

**School Books,**  
**SLATES, PENCILS,**  
**Stationery,**  
CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPERS  
Groceries Provisions & Seeds.  
**T. D. Brown & Son.**  
Jan 271m

## BODENBURG & KAHN

Respectfully announce to the residents of the Territory, that they have just received from the

**EASTERN MARKET,**  
an entire new stock of  
**Merchandise,**  
Which they offer for sale at their Old Stand, on

**DRY GOODS,**  
Consisting of

**SILKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS,**  
**POPLINS, LAWNS, MOHAIRS,**  
**MOZAMBIQUES, PLAIN AND FANCY DELAINES,**  
**PRINTS, DENIMS, HICKORYS,**  
**CHECKS, SHEETINGS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS,**  
and a variety of New Styles

**WOOLLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS**  
and  
**DOUBLE SHAWLS.**

**GROCERIES**  
Of the Finest:  
Tea,  
Sugar,  
Coffee,  
Spices,  
Dye Stuffs, etc.

Also, a Splendid Stock of  
**Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,**  
Gents' Ready Made

**Clothing & Furnishing Goods**  
**MILITARY CLOTH,**  
**Hardware, Queensware, Stationery**  
**Cigars,**  
**CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,**  
etc., etc., etc.

**BODENBURG & KAHN.**  
Jan 14tf

## UNITED STATES SALOON.

**W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor.**  
HAVING just received a new outfit of Saloon Fixtures, together with a choice stock of

**Liquors and Cigars;**  
I would most respectfully invite all of my friends and the public to continue that liberal patronage which you have always bestowed, this being the

**FIRST SALOON OPENED IN THE CITY**  
And has never changed hands. I shall endeavor never to be SECOND TO NONE in keeping the finest brands of

**WINE, LIQUORS and CIGARS.**  
MR. JOHNNY CONLY with his PLEASANT SMILE, is ever-ready and willing to wait upon those who wish to favor this House with a call.  
Jan 26-1f  
W. L. SHOLES.

**Clark & Co.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
Great Salt Lake City,  
DEALERS IN  
GOLD DUST  
and EXCHANGE.

**MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.**  
Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.  
Re'er by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. Jan 14tf

**G. ROSENBAUM, CHAS. POPPER, L. NEWMAN.**  
**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY**  
**MEAT MARKET.**  
**ROSENBAUM & CO.,**  
TAKE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE

TO THE PUBLIC THAT  
THEY HAVE  
**Now Opened**  
—THE—  
**LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY.**

WHERE THE  
**Choicest Meats**  
will always be on Hand;

**BEEF**  
**PORK**  
**MUTTON**  
**VEAL**  
**LAMB**  
**PORK SAUSAGE,**  
**HEAD CHEESE,**  
**LIVER SAUSAGE,**

**CORNER BEEF AND PORK,**  
**PICKLED TONGUE,**  
**SWEET BREADS,**  
**TRIFE,**  
**BRAINS,**

And everything in the Business.  
**THE** Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited for this establishment.  
Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes of customers, and orders sent by the young will have the same prompt attention.

**WE INVITE INSPECTION.**  
N. B.—Purchasers will have their Meats sent to any part of the City

**Free of Charge.**  
**ROSENBAUM & CO.**  
January 10th, 1895.

**CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY,**  
**MANSION HOUSE!**  
Corner Emigration Street and State road,  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

The Subscriber having re-leased this House respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish

**BOARD and LODGING**  
Cheaper than is now offered in any public house in this city. Good clean BEDS and comfortable ROOMS.

The table will always be supplied with the best the Market affords.  
**TERMS:**  
Boarding per week.....\$13.00  
Boarding with Lodging.....\$15.00  
Single Meals.....\$ 1.00  
Lodging.....\$ 75  
The EUREKA STABLES, and a good CORRAL on the premises.

**W. E. WELTON,**  
Proprietor.  
Jan 14tf



**HIDING THE INFANT MOSES.**—A correspondent of the New York Herald, who was with Sherman's army in Georgia, relates the following: Riding up to a house in Scriven County, I met an old woman and three grown-up daughters at the door, uttering frantic appeals for help. I enquired what was wrong, when the old woman pointed to a burning cotton-gin and exclaimed:

"Put it out? You uns are burnin' me child!"

I asked where the child was, and succeeded in learning that it was in the burning gin-house. Away I went with some men, to rescue the innocent, and at the door met a ten-year old boy, who badly singed, issued forth from the fiery furnace. Returning to the house, I enquired how the boy came there. Putting the old pipe between her lips, to compose her nerves, the old lady at last ventured an explanation:

"Well," said she, "we uns heard that you uns killed all the little boys, to keep them from growing up to fight ye, and we hid 'im."

Strange as this may seem, among the poor ignorant dupes of Davis it is a common belief that the Yankees slay all the male children. We found many infant Moseses and Jeffs hid away in cellars and corn-cribs, but none in bulrushes.

**SAN ANDREAS.**—The Register of January 28th, speaking of Central Hill, in this vicinity, says:

This favorite gold mining locality is likely soon to become one of the most successful and thriving places around. A large company, composed of enterprising men, has been formed to explore the rich lead, supposed to continue from Chile Gulch. Several attempts have been made to strike it, but most of them have hitherto fell to the ground, for the want of capital, but this is not likely to retard the operations of the present company.

**THE Electric Medical Journal** argues in favor of men wearing a full beard, and among other things says: "What would be said of him who would shave off his eyebrows or pull out his eyelashes, or have his head shaved all over? Such a practice would be pronounced uncouth, unreasonable, unhealthy, and necessarily wrong; yet if the hair of the head pertains to the laws of life and nature, who dare say the beard has a less important office to fill."

#### WANTED IMMEDIATELY

AT

**WALKER BRO'S.**

FLOUR,

WHEAT,

OATS,

BARLEY,

CORN MEAL,

BUTTER,

BACON,

ALSO

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

FEET OF

SQUARE EDGED LUMBER.

Jan 3-14

#### FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

##### FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

##### Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any

amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by

Mule or Ox Teams,

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon

REASONABLE TERMS.

And start as early as the 1st of March.

Apply at my office, one door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

HOWARD LIVINGSTONE.

September 2d, 1864.

Jan 10/14

CALL AT

**WALKER BRO'S**

—FOR—

French and English Merinos, Alpaca Lustres,

—AND—

Mohairs, Cobourgs, Poplins, Alcatas, Grenadines, Ecossais,

ALL WOOL REPS,

Fine Black Silks and Gingham, of all qualities,

AMERICAN & FRENCH DELAINES, Jaconett, Swiss, Book, Dotted and Barred Muslins,

Victoria and Bishop's Lawns.

The above line complete in every style.

Bleached and Unbleached Table, Damasks,

French Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

All Wool French Shawls, a beautiful selection.

Flowers, Ruches, Bonnet, Taffeta and Velvet Ribbons,

French Corsets, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hair Nets, Embroidered and Linen Collars, Fancy Dress Trimmings,

PERFUMERY and STATIONERY, Shakespeare's and other Dramatic Works, Fancy Albums, and a great variety of Books suitable for Christmas and New Years' Presents.

Also, Wilson's Complete Series of School Books.

A very heavy stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

China, Queens and Tin Ware, CUTLERY,

Miners' and Carpenters' Tools, of every description.

Groceries

of finest quality, and

CANDIES

in great variety.

Jan 3-14

WALKER BRO'S.

#### ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

**N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.**

Bags leave to inform the public that they will soon open their

**NEW STORE,**

OPPOSITE THEM

Overland Stage Line Office,

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Largest

And

Best

Assorted

**STOCK**

OF

**MERCHANDISE**

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be Found,

IN A

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy where we will always have on hand a

Fine and Well

ASSORTED STOCK

OF

Clothing and Furnishing

Goods.

Liberal Deduction Made

TO

COUNTRY DEALERS.

Flour, Grain and other Produce taken, for which the regular prices will be allowed.

Jan 3-14

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

**GILBERT & SONS,**

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Stationery, School Books,

All kinds Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.

Costs, Pants, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Handk'fs,

And a Splendid Assortment of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also: a Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks, Lawns, Cambrics, Calicoes, Cheeses, Chambrays, Flannels, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces, Hosi,

And a well selected assortment of

Fancy, and Toilet Articles.

Such as

Hair Brushes, Teeth Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Coarse and Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

Pomades and Perfumeries.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place, next door to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Jan 3-14

GILBERT & SONS.

#### OVERLAND STAGE LINE

**SEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.**

Carrying the great through mail between the

Atlantic and Pacific States.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NEBRASKA CITY,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City Montana, via East Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via Boise City, West Bannock.

Time to Denver,..... 5 days. Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 19 "

Jan 3-14 JO. S. ROBERSON, Agent.

#### OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.,

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage, East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

Neat and Commodious,

And special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.,

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent. Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864. Jan 14